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From CHARLES STEIGERWALT

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STEIGERWALT'S
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
OF
UNITED STATES
AND
COLONIAL COINS.



(\$500 TO \$1,000 PAID FOR THIS PIECE.)

1884

PUBLISHED BY
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1885

PREFACE.

LANCASTER, *January* 1, 1884.

HAVING long felt the need of a work that would give, in a condensed form, the main facts in regard to the United States and Colonial Coinage, without entering into the minute details of die varieties, etc., so extensively treated in the so-called monographs, type tables, etc., I have endeavored in the present work to present only such information as will interest the great body of collectors, and especially those who have had but little experience yet in collecting, to whom this work will be very valuable as a book of reference. In my experience as a dealer, I find that many collectors limit themselves to only such branches as they are best acquainted with, and other branches, as the collecting of the early American Colonial coins, which are of great historical interest, are entirely neglected. Hoping this little work may give an additional interest to these most interesting subjects, and that collectors will not forget me when contemplating additions to their cabinets, I remain,

Yours, etc.,

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Numismatist and Publisher of Steigerwalt's Coin Journal, a Bi-monthly devoted to Numismatics.

UNITED STATES COINAGE.

DOUBLE EAGLES OR \$20.

The first coinage of Double Eagles took place in 1849, and their coinage has been continuous from that time until the present date. Of the first year of issue, 1849, only a single specimen is extant, and it is in the cabinet of the Mint at Philadelphia. From 1850 to the present date, the coinage of Double Eagles has been very plentiful. The designs have remained nearly the same, and have always been very similar to the present issues.

EAGLES OR \$10.



1795 EAGLE.

The coinage of Eagles began in 1795, and with the exception of the year 1802, when none were coined, continued uninterruptedly until 1804. The obverses of all the early pieces are similar, head to right with neat Liberty Cap, except as to the number of stars. The 1795 has 5 stars facing, 15 in all; 1796, 8 stars facing, 16 in all; 1797 large eagle reverse, 6 stars facing, and the variety of same year with small eagle reverse, 4 stars facing, each of these varieties having 16 stars altogether but differently placed; 1798, both 6 and 4 stars facing, each have 13 stars in all; from 1799 to 1804 inclusive, all have 5 stars facing, and 13 altogether.

In 1795 and 1796, the reverse has the small eagle; in 1797, after the coinage of a few pieces with small eagle reverse—and these specimens are very rare—the new type appeared, with large heraldic eagle; and no further change appears until after 1804. Of the early Eagles, the 1797

small eagle reverse is the rarest, followed closely by the 1798, four and six stars facing, both struck over 1797. The next most difficult date to obtain is 1796, then 1804, 1795, 1797, 1803, 1800, 1801, 1799.

The coinage was discontinued after 1804, and not resumed until 1838, but from that date until present time the coinage has been plentiful and designs very similar to present issue.

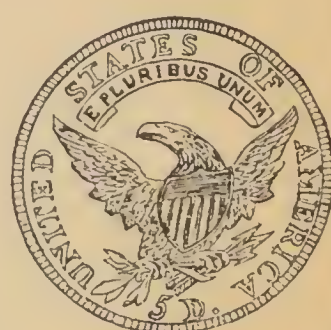
HALF EAGLES OR \$5.



1795 HALF EAGLE.



1807 HALF EAGLE.



The Half Eagles first appeared in 1795, and the coinage with the exception of the years 1801, 1816 and 1817, has been continuous until present date. During 1807, a change was made in the design, the Liberty Cap giving place to the Turban head variety, both varieties having been issued in this year. During 1834, the turban was taken off, and instead the hair is confined by a band inscribed "Liberty." This design continued until 1839, when another change was made and the head with hair in a coil and with coronet inscribed "Liberty" appeared; this design with but slight changes continuing until present date.

The 1795 issue appears with both small and large eagle reverses, the latter extremely rare, the former scarce. The 1796 issue was struck over 1795, and is rare. Both these issues have 15 stars, 5 facing, 10 behind head and small eagle reverses. Of the 1797 issues, there are two with small eagle reverses, one with 16 stars and the other with 15 stars on obverse, the first very rare, the latter extremely rare; there is also a variety of this date struck over 1795 with large eagle reverse, which is exceedingly rare. The 1798 large eagle reverse is scarce, and of the same date with small eagle reverse there are only a few in existence. The 1799 and 1800 are scarce, but from 1802 to 1813 the coinage was plentiful. The year 1814 is scarce, and of the following year, 1815, but 5 are known. 1818 is scarce; 1819, very rare; 1820, 1821, very scarce; 1822, but two known, one in the Mint Cabinet; 1823, rare; 1824, exceedingly rare; 1825, rare; 1826, 1827, very rare; 1828 and 1829, excessively rare; 1830 to 1833, rare; 1834, old type, extremely rare. The later issues are common except in proof condition.

QUARTER EAGLES OR \$2½.

The Quarter Eagles made their first appearance in 1796, with designs similar to the Eagles and Half Eagles. In this year two varieties are found, one having no stars on the obverse, the other the usual number of stars. Both have the large eagle reverse. The first is rare, the latter exceedingly rare and the most difficult to obtain of the Quarter Eagles. The 1797 is very rare and the 1798 rare. None were coined in 1799, 1800, 1801 or 1803. The 1802 and 1804 are scarce, the 1805 rare, 1806 scarce, 1807 common. The change to the Turban head was made in 1808, and then the coinage was discontinued until 1821, that date being very rare. None were coined in 1822 or 1823; the issue of 1824 is rare, 1825 scarce, and that of 1826 excessively rare. None were coined in 1828; the issues of 1827, 1829 to 1833, are all scarce, and the old type variety of 1834 rare. As in the case of the Half Eagles, the Liberty Cap was removed in 1834, and the hair appeared with a band. From 1834 to present date the coinage has been continuous, with a change in 1840 to the coronet type to correspond to the Half Eagles.

THREE DOLLARS.

In 1854, the first issue of the Three Dollar gold pieces made their appearance from the Mint with a graceful Indian head with legend "United States of America"; reverse, "3 Dollars," in wreath. This design has been continuous until present date. Owing to the small issues in a few of the years, some of them will soon become extremely rare, particularly 1863, 1873, 1875, 1876.

GOLD DOLLARS.

The coinage of Gold Dollars commenced in 1849 with a head of Liberty bearing a tiara inscribed "Liberty." In 1854, the size of the dollar was made larger, being proportionately thinner; the design was also changed to an Indian head, both types being issued in 1854. Of late years the gold dollar has been passing out of circulation and becoming scarce in choice condition, the years 1850, 1863, 1865 and 1875, being particularly difficult to obtain.



SILVER DOLLARS.

The coinage of silver Dollars commenced with the year 1794, but the issue of that date was small, and fine specimens are procured with difficulty. The type with head of Liberty with flowing hair was continued during the early part of 1795, but before the close of that year the head

was changed to the type known as the Fillet Head, the bust larger, and the hair tied with a ribbon at back of the head. This design was continued to 1804. In 1796, we find large and small dates. The issues of



1794 DOLLAR.

1794, 1795 and 1796, have 15 stars, 7 to right, 8 to left, but those of 1797 have 16 stars, and are of two varieties, one with 6 stars before the face and 10 behind the head, the other with 7 stars before face and 9 behind the head. All those issued up to this time had the small eagle on reverse, but in 1798, we find three types; the first two bear the small eagle reverse, one with 15 stars on obverse, 7 to right, 8 to left, the other, only 13 stars on obverse, 6 to right and 7 to left. The design was then changed, and the last type of 1798 contains the large spread eagle with shield on reverse and 13 stars on obverse. In 1799, we find two distinct types, each having 13 stars, but one having 5 before face and 8 behind the head, the other 6 before face and 7 behind head. Over-dates are known of 1799 over '98 and 1802 over '01, and other minor varieties exist.



1804 DOLLAR.

The greatest interest of the series, however, centers in the 1804 dollar, which, though not the rarest of the U. S. series, commands the highest price. The number of pieces of this date in existence is not definitely

known, and has been estimated from 6 to 10. The last sold at auction, from the Berg collection, brought \$740. Owing to the high value of this date, alterations from other dates have been attempted, and collectors offered pieces bearing this date should note the position of the highest star on right, which in the genuine almost touches the Y of "Liberty," the L being distant from the star on left.



1836 DOLLAR.

No dollars were struck from 1805 to 1835, but in 1836, C. Gobrect designed a very fine pattern bearing on obverse Liberty seated, and on reverse eagle surrounded by 26 stars. But 1000 of these pieces were issued. One very rare type has *no stars on reverse*, and another has the name of the designer, C. Gobrect, on the field between the base of the figure and date, instead of on the base, as usual. No dollars were coined in 1837, but in 1838 and 1839, a few specimens were issued. They are similar in design to the coinage of 1836, excepting that 13 stars were placed on the obverse field, which in 1836 was plain, and the stars on the reverse surrounding the eagle were omitted.

From 1840 to 1873, the same obverse was continued, but the reverse for these years was changed to an eagle with expanded wings bearing on his breast a shield. Legend, "United States of America. One Dol." The coinage of 1851, 1852 and 1858, was very small, and these dates are rare. The Coinage Act of 1873 discontinued the Standard Dollar, and none were issued until the Coinage Act of 1878 brought the present dollar into existence. This coin, with its Grecian head obverse and buzzard-like eagle on reverse, needs no description.

The Trade Dollar was first issued in 1873, and is continued at present writing, close of 1883. Since 1879, however, it has only been issued in proof condition, with the collectors' proof sets of each year. We are informed by the Superintendent of the Mint that none will be issued in 1884.

HALF DOLLARS.



1794 HALF DOLLAR.

Half Dollars were first issued in 1794, and with the exception of the years 1798 to 1800, 1804 and 1816, the coinage has been continuous. The issues of 1794 and 1795 are similar in design, but in 1796 and 1797, both rarities, the issues being small, the design is similar to the Fillet Head design of the dollars. The fractional value $\frac{1}{2}$ appears on the reverse under eagle on both these years, the only appearance of the value in this manner on the gold or silver coinage, the only valuation on the earliest pieces being the edge lettering; but even this is omitted on the earliest gold coins, which contain nothing to indicate their intrinsic value.

Two marked varieties of 1796 are found, one containing 15 and other 16 stars on obverse. This date is probably the rarest.

No halves were issued in 1798, 1799, and 1800, but the coinage was resumed in 1801 with designs similar to the dollar of same year, and this design continued until 1807. It is a curious fact that while no halves of 1804 are known to exist, not only one but several dies are known to have been cut over dates of 1805; showing the 4 under the 5, in some cases the under-date almost as prominent as the other. In 1807, two types were issued, the first the old style with head to right; the other, a head to left wearing a loose cap with Liberty on band, the eagle on reverse with uplifted wings, apparently on the eve of flying. This reverse with slight changes in eagle, legend, etc., has been continued until the present time. The obverse design with slight changes was continued until 1839. Near the close of 1836, however, Gobrecht, who had designed the dollar of this date, also tried to improve the half dollars, and his design being accepted, those issued of this variety in 1836 are scarce. The head was given a finer appearance, the size of the coin was slightly reduced, and the edge, which had up to this time been lettered, was milled. This design, however, was of short duration, as towards the close of 1839 a change was made in the obverse to correspond with the dollars, and the seated figure of Liberty, as at present issued, took the place of the former design.

Half dollars were issued from the Orleans Mint from 1838 to 1861. The first two, 1838 and 1839, from this mint have the O. between the head and date on obverse, the rest on the reverse, as usual; that of 1838 is extremely rare. Of late years, a number of pieces have been coined at the San Francisco and Carson City mints, and can be distinguished by the S. and C. C. respectively. Those without mint marks are always Philadelphia mint.

Over-dates of half dollars of the following years are known: 1805 over 1804, 1806 over 1800 (an engraver's mistake), 1806 over '05, 1808 over '07, 1812 over '11, 1814 over '11 or '13, 1815 over '12 (all of this year are over-dates), 1817 over '13, 1818 over '17, 1819 over '18, 1820 over '19, 1824 over '23, 1827 over '26, 1829 over '21 or '27, 1845 over '41, 1846 over '45.

QUARTERS.

Quarters were first coined in 1796. Their general design resembles the dollar and half of same date, having the small eagle reverse. The coinage was discontinued until 1804, when it was resumed, the reverse being changed to the large eagle with shield, and continued during the three following years: 1805, 1806, and 1807. A break again occurs, and no pieces were issued until 1815, when the design was changed to the head facing to the left with cap resembling the half dollar of same date. No quarters were issued in 1816 and 1817, but the coinage was continued from 1818 to 1825 and also in 1827 and 1828; none were issued in 1826, 1829 or 1830. In 1831 the diameter was slightly reduced, and from that time until the present date the coinage has been continuous. In 1838 the design was changed from the bust of Liberty to figure of Liberty seated, both types appearing in this year. In 1853 arrow heads were placed at each side of date, and rays above eagle on reverse. A rare variety of this date struck in the early part of the year from an altered die used in 1852 with the last figure changed to a 3 has neither arrows nor rays. As unscrupulous persons occasionally try to pass off pieces having the arrows and rays removed intentionally as the rare variety, it will be well to know that all the genuine pieces show the 2 under the last figure of date. It is also well to compare with the 1852 coinage, the 1853 without arrows having the date similar and lower, the 1 and 3 lower than the 85.



1796 QUARTER.

The issues of 1796 and 1804 are rare, and those of 1823 and 1827 are among the rarest of U. S. coins. The early dates are difficult to secure in choice condition. Over-dates of 1806 over '05, 1823 over '22, etc., are known.

TWENTY CENTS.

The coinage of Twenty Cent pieces was very limited as to years of issue, extending over a period of only four years, from 1875 to 1878. The two first years are common, but the coinage of 1877 and 1878 was limited to those included with the Proof Sets sold at the Mint to collectors, and none were placed in general circulation, only about 600 being coined in each year.

DIMES.

Dimes were first coined in 1796, with designs similar to the higher values. The coinage continued in 1797 and 1798, the latter year having the large eagle with shield reverse. Two varieties of 1797 are known, one with thirteen, the other sixteen stars. No dimes were issued in 1799, but they appeared from 1800 to 1805, and then the coinage became intermittent, dimes being issued in 1807, 1809, 1811, 1814,



1796 DIME.

1820 to 1825, and then from 1827 to present time. The change to the head to left was made in 1814, and in 1837 to the figure of Liberty seated. Both types were issued in 1837, the new type having no stars. There are two issues of 1838, one with and the other without stars, both of the new design. In 1860, the stars on obverse were changed to the legend "United States of America," both types being issued.

The early issues are all scarce, the 1804 the rarest, followed by 1797, 1800 and 1802. The only dates difficult to obtain above 1811 are 1822 and 1846, but many are rare in uncirculated condition. Over-dates are known of 1798 over '97, 1811 over '09, 1814 over '11, etc.

HALF DIMES.

Half Dimes made their first appearance in 1794, with the flowing hair design similar to the larger pieces; this design being continued in 1795.



1794 HALF DIME.

With 1796 a change was made to the head of Liberty with hair tied by a ribbon, corresponding to the larger values, and this type was continued until 1805, none being coined in 1798, 1799 and 1804. The issue of 1797 has three distinct varieties with 13, 15 and 16 stars respectively. The change to large eagle with shield reverse was made in 1800. After 1805 the coinage was discontinued until 1829, and then the coinage was continuous until 1873, when their issue was stopped by act of Congress. The issue of 1829 appeared with the head of Liberty with cap

obverse, which was continued until 1837, when the change was made to Liberty seated, both types appearing, and as in the case of the dimes, the new type was without stars. In 1838, varieties with and without stars appear.

The rarest date is 1802, which is one of the rarest U. S. coins. Next to it in rarity is 1805, and all the early dates are very scarce. The only rare date of the later issues is 1846. No over-dates are known.

SILVER THREE CENTS.

The small silver Three Cents first appeared in 1851, and the coinage was continued until 1873, when it was stopped by act of Congress. Outside of those issued from year to year with the Mint Proof Sets, but few were coined from 1863 to 1872, and the last year 1873 none but proofs were struck. All of these dates are rare, 1864 probably the rarest. There is an issue of 1851 from the Orleans mint with a large O. on reverse.

NICKEL FIVE AND THREE CENTS.

The nickel or rather copper-nickel, $\frac{1}{4}$ nickel $\frac{3}{4}$ copper, were first issued, the Three Cents in 1865, and the Five Cents in 1866, and coinage continued until present date. The Five Cents issued in 1866 had bars between the stars on obverse, and those of 1867 appeared with and without bars, and since that time the bars were omitted. In 1883 a new type was designed similar to illustration, and after the old type had appeared in the beginning of the year, it took its place; but owing to a demand for the addition of the word "Cents" on reverse this was added, and after the other had been in use a couple of months, it took its place for the balance of the year. All are common with the exception of the years 1877 and 1878, that of the former year owing to a very small issue being very rare. The Three Cents have been similar in design from their first issue, and are all common with the exception as in the case of the Fives, of the years 1877 and 1878.



5 CENT NICKEL.

BRONZE TWO CENTS.

The coinage of Two Cents commenced in 1864, and continued until 1873, when stopped by act of Congress, none but proofs being issued in the latter year, the issue of that year being rare, and that of 1872 scarce. The composition of the metal was 95 per cent. copper, and 5 per cent. zinc and tin.

CENTS.

The coinage of Cents commenced with 1793, and during this year we have three distinct types: Wreath, Chain and Liberty Cap. The Wreath



1793 WREATH.



1793 CHAIN.



is the commonest, though all are rare. Of this type there is a difference in the leaves under the head; one variety has very broad leaves, and is found with both large and small dates; others have the leaves slender and inclining in different directions, and one excessively rare variety, has three *clover* leaves and a flower. One variety has the edge lettered "One hundred for a Dollar," the others have vine and bars. Of the Chain type there are two distinct varieties, the rarest having the reverse legend abbreviated to "United States of *Ameri*," instead of America, as in the others.

The last of this year, the Liberty Cap, introduces a new design, which was continued through 1794, 1795, and the early part of 1796. The edge of this piece bears the inscription of value, which was continued during the period of the thick planchets. During 1794, many dies were used, and the varieties found number over 50. Some of these are minute, but others are more marked, and our readers are referred to the monographs on this subject, contenting ourselves with giving the list of names so aptly given to them by Dr. Maris, with numbers as given in his work:



LIBERTY CAP.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 1793 Head. | 12. Scarred Head. |
| 2. Double Chin. | 13. Standless 4. |
| 3. Sans Milling. | 14. Abrupt Hair. |
| 4. Tilted 4. | 15, 16. Separated Date (varieties). |
| 5. Young Head. | 17. The Ornate. |
| 6. The Coquette. | 18, 19. Venus Marina (varieties). |
| 7, 8, 9. Crooked 7 (varieties). | 20. Fallen 4. |
| 10. Pyramidal Head. | 21, 22. Short Bust (varieties). |
| 11. Many Haired. | 23, 24. Patagonian (varieties). |

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 25. The Ornate (variety of 17). | 38. Roman Plicæ. |
| 26, 27. Amiable Face (varieties). | 39. Head of 1795. |
| 28. Large Planchet. | 40. Many Haired (variety of 11). |
| 29, 30. Marred Field (varieties). | 41. Egeria. |
| 31. Distant 1. | 42. Trephined Head. |
| 32, 33. Shielded Hair, (varieties). | 43. Crowded Date. |
| 34, 35, 36, 37. The Plicæ (varieties). | |

Since the above list was prepared, a few additional varieties have been discovered, including the "Starred" cent, which has small stars between the points of the milling on reverse, and is extremely rare.

During 1795 the weight of the cent was reduced, and the planchets were considerably thinner in consequence, and the edge lettering omitted. Both types appear, and we also find a piece of this date with quite a different head from this or any other date, called the "Jefferson Head" variety. The profile is in nearly a straight line from the hair to the chin, the lips pouting, the chin pointed, and the hair straight, with a few thin locks at the end. It is a rare piece, particularly in fine condition. A curious variety of the thick planchet has apparently a hyphen in legend, thus: LIBER-TY. The thin planchet variety is found with the value on reverse in the centre of the wreath, and also with it near the top.

With 1796 we close the Liberty Cap type, the change to the Fillet Head, as it is called, taking place during this year, both types appearing. One curious variety of the latter has the legend: LIHERTY.

In 1797 and 1798 quite a number of varieties occur; the former is found with and without stems to wreath on reverse, and of the latter we find small date, large date, same over 1797, a date widely spread, etc.

The year 1799 brings us to the rarest piece of the series, and the one so eagerly sought for by collectors. There are two distinct varieties of this date, one with a perfect date and with a small dot between the E of ONE and T of CENT on reverse. The other is struck from the altered die of 1798, and shows a connecting line between the knob of the last 9 and the upper part of the same figure. Owing to the rarity of this piece, alterations from 1798 have often been attempted, and collectors purchasing a specimen of this date should look for the dot on the reverse, though this will not always prove a positive clue to genuineness, as on worn specimens it is often indistinct and on the varieties over 1798 it does not appear, but if present it will tend to prove the genuineness of the piece.



1799 CENT.

Of 1800, perfect dates and over 1799 are found. 1801 has on one

variety, the reverse fractional value as 1-000, and on another with this error corrected, a 1 appearing over first cipher; another has the U of UNITED as H. Still another has no stems to wreath. In 1802 we also find the 1-000 variety, stemless wreath, etc. In 1803, a variety with a large 3 and another with the error of 1-000 corrected as in 1801 are found in addition to others more minute.

With 1804 we reach the second cent in degree of rarity. There are two varieties; one is perfect in all respects, and the other has a break in the obverse die extending from the milling and including the tops of the



1804 CENT.

letters RTY of LIBERTY. The reverse has a similar break including the tops of the letters MERI of AMERICA. In examining doubtful specimens of this date supposed to be alterations from 1801, collectors will do well to examine the stems of wreath on reverse; in the 1804 they are very close to wreath and much nearer a straight line than in the 1801, the left stem pointing to N of UNITED. There is a miserable combination afloat of a badly rusted and cracked ob-

verse die with a reverse of 1820, and not at all similar to the proper one. This piece was made at the Mint from old dies by some official years ago, but need deceive no one, as it bears the stamp of ungenuineness by its looks.

The issues of 1805, 1806 and 1807 present no marked peculiarities, except that the latter date is found over 1806. With 1808 we find a change in design, the Turban head taking the place of its predecessor. In one variety the lower star to left is very weakly struck, rendering it nearly indistinct and forming what is called the twelve-star variety.



1808 CENT.

The issue of 1809 is very scarce, and that of 1811 slightly so; the 1810, 1812, 1813, 1814 commoner. Varieties of 1810 over 1809 and 1811 over 1810 are found. 1814 has the 4 on some varieties plain, and on others smaller, and with a perpendicular stroke at the end of the horizontal bar. Another variety of the same date has the chin doubly struck, giving the appearance of a beard.

The first but only break in this series occurs in 1815, when no cents were issued, and the following year, 1816, brings us to another change in design, a head of Liberty to left, with a pointed coronet inscribed LIBERTY. From 1816 to 1820 there are many varieties, particularly of 1817; of this date we find two marked differences, one with thirteen stars, the other

with fifteen; the dates on many are also differently spaced, and one variety has a slight break on top of head, giving the appearance of a top-knot. 1818, 1819, 1820, have varieties in date, connected stars, etc. Over-dates of 1819 over 1818 and 1820 over 1819 are known; there are also large and small dates of 1819. 1816, 1817, 1819, and the connected star varieties of 1818 and 1820, are comparatively plenty in uncirculated condition.

The issues of 1821 and 1823 are common in ordinary condition, but very rare in choice condition, the issue of 1822 common. A Mint re-strike from a miserably cracked die of 1823 is known. Over-dates of 1823 over 1822 and 1824 over 1823 are found. The issues from 1824 to 1838 present no marked peculiarities, there are slight varieties of all.

The year 1839 has four distinct types, known as the heads of 1838 and 1840, Silly and Booby heads; there is also a variety struck over 1836. The head of 1838 is easily distinguished by the absence of the curl on forehead. Of the distinctive 1839 dies, the Silly head has a bar under CENT on the reverse, which is lacking in the Booby head variety. The 1840 head is much smaller, and brings another slight change in design, the hair being braided over the forehead. From 1840 to the close of the copper coinage there are few marked differences, the exceptions being large and small dates in 1840 and 1842, straight and slanting 55 in 1855, same in 5 of 1856 and large and small dates of 1857.

NICKEL AND BRONZE CENTS. For a long period the reduction of the size of the cent had been considered, but it was not until 1856 that it was first put into execution. The issue of this piece, of 88 parts copper to 12 of nickel, was the death blow of the copper cent, and after the first issue in 1856, which is rare, the coinage became general in 1857, and the same design was continued in 1858. With 1859 the Indian head was adopted, which has continued until the present time. The nickel cent gave place in 1864, both types being issued in that year, to the bronze coinage, the weight being reduced from 72 to 48 grains. All of these issues are common.



1856 NICKEL.

HALF CENTS.

The issue of Half Cents was commenced in 1793, with design of a head of Liberty with pole, but facing to left instead of right as in the case of the cents. The issue was continued from 1794 to 1797, but these have heads facing to right similar to the Liberty Cap cents. During 1793, 1794 and the early part of 1795, the planchets were thick and the edge lettered "Two hundred for a Dollar"; this also occurs on one rare variety of 1797.

During the latter part of 1795 the planchets were made thinner and the edge lettering omitted, both types appearing in that year. Of the thin type varieties are found without Liberty pole for cap, with comma between date, thus: 1,795, etc.; one variety of 1797 has a line between 1 of date and head, looking like a repetition of the figure. The issue of 1796 is the rarest of the series.



1793 HALF CENT.

No half cents were issued in 1798 or 1799, but they appear again in 1800 with designs similar to the cents of same date. None were issued in 1801, but they appear again in 1802, all struck over 1800, and continue without interruption until 1811. The change to the Turban head was made with 1809; over-dates of 1808 over 1807 are known. After 1811 a bad break occurs, no Half Cents being coined until 1825. They then appear in that year, 1826, 1828, twelve and thirteen stars, 1829, 1831 to 1836. The issues of 1831 and 1836 are rare. All so far bore the Turban head, but in 1840, when the coinage was resumed, the design was changed to correspond with the cents, and the series was unbroken until they were discontinued in 1857. The coinage from 1840 to 1848, and the issue of 1849 with small date was very limited, and all are rare. These were all afterwards restruck at the Mint with the reverse of the 1856 half cent; the original reverses have large berries on wreath, and the ribbon bow at the bottom simply folded over to the left, forming a curve and passing behind the lowest leaf of wreath; the restrikes have rudimentary berries and the ribbon bow folded upon itself at an acute angle, and not touching the lowest leaf. These restrikes, however, are nearly as rare as the originals.

In 1849, the common issue had a large date, and the issues until 1857 present no peculiarities, and are common, except 1852, which is rare, the coinage being limited.

AMERICAN COLONIALS.

Under this heading we propose to give in the following pages a brief description of the early coins of the colonies, illustrating the greater portion of them, as this method is far better than lengthy articles containing much that is of little or no interest to the collector. A few of the unique pieces are omitted for the same reason, but all the main facts are given as clearly and in as concise a manner as possible.

BERMUDA OR SOMMER ISLANDS.



SOMMER ISLAND SHILLING. .

It is to these small islands that we are indebted for the earliest coinage intended for America. There exist at the present time Shillings, Sixpence, and a Threepence, the latter a late discovery, all struck in brass, and similar in design. They were coined in Europe about 1615, and circulated in the Bermudas for a few years only. The hog was placed on the pieces on account of the great number of these animals found by the first settlers. All are very rare, only two or three of the Shillings and Sixpence being known, and the Threepence at this writing being unique.

Since the above was written, another coin has been added to the series, a gold Twenty-shilling piece having been lately imported from Germany. It is similar in design to the others, having the value as XX above the hog on obverse. At the present time it is unique.

THE ROSA AMERICANAS.



ROSA AMERICANA TWOPENCE.

William Wood obtained from George I. of England, in 1722, patents for coining money for America and Ireland, to furnish small change for these countries. Those coined under this patent for America are known from the legend on the reverse as the Rosa Americana pieces. Two-pence, pence and half-pence were issued in 1722 and 1723, and a penny in 1724; there are also a few two-pence



ROSA AMERICANA PENNY.

without date. These latter are supposed to have been the first issued, and with the coinage of 1722, have the full double rose on reverse. Those issued in 1723, excepting a rare variety of the halfpenny, have the rose on reverse crowned, as have also the few specimens of the rare 1724 penny. There are also pattern pieces of this coinage issued in 1717, and a very rare two-pence of 1733, with head of Geo. II., which probably was also of the same class.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire was the first of the States after the Declaration of Independence to agitate the subject of a copper coinage. In 1776 the General Assembly passed an act authorizing Wm. Moulton to coin coppers, having on the obverse a tree with "American Liberty" above, and on reverse a harp, with the date 1776 below. Whether this coinage was carried out to any considerable extent is not known, but it is probable that it was small, as but one specimen corresponding to the above act is known. It is badly worn, the date being scarcely legible. A few years ago a piece was dug up at Portsmouth, N. H., much corroded and defaced, bearing on one side a tree on a hill, with date 1776, and on the other the letters W. M. surrounded by "American Liberty." This piece was probably a card or pattern of the Wm. Moulton mentioned in the act.

VERMONT.

VERMONTENSIVM.

This State passed an act on October 27, 1785, authorizing the coinage of coppers, the mint house being located at Rupert, and conducted by



VERMONTENSIVM.



VERMON AUCTORI.

Reuben Harmon. The first coins issued in 1785 were similar to our illustration, excepting the first part of legend, which read "Vermonts," but this was changed before the close of the year to "Vermontis," and in the following year to "Vermontensium." The legend on reverse "Quarta Decima Stella," the fourteenth star, referred to the desire of the people to have their State added to the original thirteen then included in the United States.

VERMON AUCTORI.

When Harmon asked for an extension of his coining privileges in 1786, the Assembly changed the design, and the new coins bore on the obverse a head facing to right or left, with legend "Vermon Auctori," reverse seated figure with legend "Inde. et Lib." These pieces were issued in 1786, 1787 and 1788. One variety of 1786 has the obverse legend "Auctori Vermon," and is known as the "Baby Head" from the infantile expression of the features. One variety of 1787 has the reverse legend "Britannia," probably a Tory counterfeit, and another of 1788 has the reverse legend "Et Lib. Inde."

VERMONT IMMUNE.

There is also a rare piece bearing on its obverse designs similar to last, but on the reverse the goddess of Liberty seated, with legend "Immune Columbia," and date 1785. This piece was probably produced by muling a discarded die of the Vermont Mint with the Immune Columbia die, but of that more farther on.

MASSACHUSETTS.

N. E. SHILLING.

The first money coined in what is now the United States, was coined in

Massachusetts, a mint being established in Boston in 1652. The first pieces issued from this mint are known as the New England Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence. They are very plain in design, the planchets be-



ing hammered or rolled out to the requisite thinness, clipped into an irregular round form, and stamped with a punch, the letters N. E. appearing in relief on a depressed field on one side, and the numerals XII., VI. or III. on the other side. The simple character of these pieces made them liable to mutilation by clipping by dishonest persons, and they were coined but a few months.

WILLOW TREE COINAGE.

On Oct. 19th, 1652, the General Court of the Colony passed an order that the design should be changed so as to contain on one side a tree with date and legends appropriate. Under this act, the pieces appeared known as the Willow, Oak, and Pine Tree coins. All of these pieces with one exception bear the date 1652, though the coinage extended over 30 years. The first are known as the Willow Tree pieces, and consist of Shillings and Sixpence rudely designed and poorly struck, being mostly doubly struck, and weak impressions. They were coined but a short time when they gave way to the Oak Tree pattern.

OAK TREE COINAGE.

The Oak Tree pieces were struck for about 10 years, and consist of Shillings, Sixpence, Threepence, and Twopence. The latter were authorized by an act passed in 1662, and bear that date, the only piece of the series bearing a date different from the others.

PINE TREE COINAGE.



The Pine Tree coins were first struck in 1662, and were issued for about

20 years, when the English Government stopped the coinage, claiming the right to coin money to be only a royal prerogative. Shillings, Sixpence and Threepence appear with the device of the Pine Tree, and are more plentiful than the other types.

MASSACHUSETTS CENTS AND HALF CENTS.



Massachusetts had no coinage of her own again until 1787, when copper Cents and Half Cents similar to each other in design were issued, the coinage of each being continued in 1788.

GOOD SAMARITAN SHILLING.

Before dismissing the subject of the Massachusetts coinage, mention must be made of the Good Samaritan Shilling, which brought \$650 at the Bushnell sale, and which has been the subject of considerable discussion. It bears on the obverse the scene of the Good Samaritan, with legend: "Masathusets In." The reverse has the legend: "In New England Ano." Otherwise the piece is similar to the Massachusetts Shillings, and bears the same date, 1652. Some prominent collectors have claimed this piece as a pattern of the period, while others, and probably the greater portion, claim it to be a fabrication, good arguments being advanced on both sides in support of each theory.

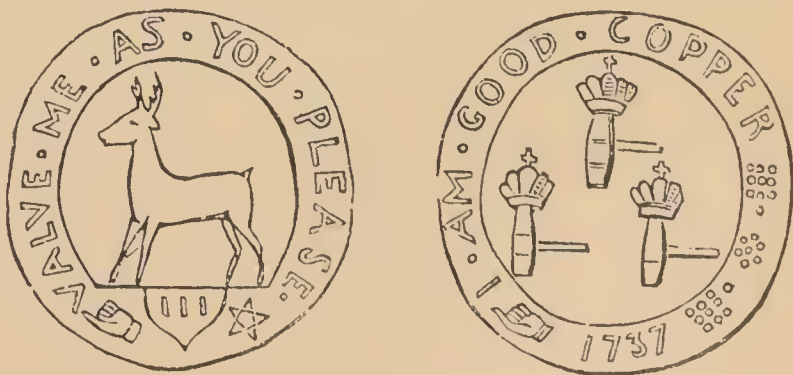
CONNECTICUT.

HIGLEY COPPERS.

This Colony suffered, in common with the others, a scarcity of currency. As early as 1737, John Higley, of Granby, owner of a copper mine, issued private tokens similar to illustration. Though

nominally of the value of Threepence, and the first specimens issued in 1737, bearing the words "The Value of Threepence," and on reverse the

word "Connecticut," they fluctuated in value, and being an unauthorized issue, Higley, to prevent getting into trouble, changed the legend to



"Value me as you please." It is supposed they were issued in 1738 and 1739, though no pieces with the former date are known. Specimens without date and date 1739 were issued, but with the reverse changed to a broad axe, with legend "I cut my way through."

CONNECTICUT CENTS.

No further attempt at coinage was made until 1785, when the coinage of copper cents was commenced, continuing through 1786, 1787 and 1788. The obverse and reverses were simply designed, a head to right or left, and seated figure on reverse, with legends generally "Auctori Connec," and "Inde et Lib." Owing to misspelled legends on several dies, some of the obverses read "Auciori," "Auctobi," "Auctopi," "Connfc," and one die has the word "Connect." The reverse dies also vary on some pieces, as "Et Lib Inde," "Ind et Lib.," "Indl et Lib.," "Inde et Lir.," "Inde et Iib." The heads are also widely different in design, a few being known by characteristic names, as the Negro, Mutton, Hercules heads, etc. The coinage was very plentiful, many dies being used, and coins of this State are commoner than any of the others.



AUCTORI PLEBIS.

The coin known as the Auctori Plebis, is generally classed with the issues of this State, from its resemblance to them; but is probably of English origin, though intended for America. It bears on the obverse a head similar to the Connecticut pieces, with legend "Auctori Plebis;" reverse, a female seated, her left arm resting on an anchor, and her right upon a globe; at her feet, a lion; legend "Indep: Et. Liber."

NEW YORK.

Without an authorized coinage of her own, this colony has been the birth-place of some of the rarest private issues. The first of these is the little brass piece known as the "New Yorke in America" token. This piece is supposed to have been coined in Holland for the Dutch colony at New York, about 1700.



NEW YORKE TOKEN.

It bears the first representation of the American eagle. The design on the reverse is problematic, one author describing it as Venus pursued by Cupid; another suggests an Indian and squaw.

BRASHER'S DOUBLOON.

The only gold Colonial issued was the Doubloon designed by Ephraim Brasher, a New York goldsmith. It bears on the obverse the sun rising from behind a range of mountains, at their foot a sea; "Brasher" beneath. Legend: "Nova Eboraca Columbia Excelsior." Rev., an eagle displayed, on his breast a shield, and upon the right wing an oval punch-mark with the letters E. B. But four specimens of this coin are known, and the last sold brought \$505.

NOVA EBORAC.



NOVA EBORAC.

facing to right and left.

The coin generally called the New York cent, from its legends, was not an authorized issue, but, like the Virginia Half-pennies, a private speculation of some English merchant, who circulated them in New York. Its positive origin is unknown. The seated figure on the reverse is found

GEO. CLINTON COPPER.

The "Geo. Clinton" copper is another very rare piece, of which but a few specimens are extant. It bears on its reverse the State arms of New



GEO. CLINTON COPPER.

NON VI VIRTUTE VICI.

York. This reverse is also used with an obverse bearing a representation of an Indian with a tomahawk in his right hand and a bow in the left; legend, "Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo." This last obverse is combined with two other reverses, the first having an eagle seated on a section of the globe, with legend, "Neo Eboracus. 1787. Excelsior;" the other, bust of George III. with legend, "Georgius III, Rex." All are very rare.

Another New York cent, the "Non Vi Virtute Vici," is sometimes classed among the Washingtons, because of the resemblance of the portrait to that upon some of the Washington medals. Whether it was the intention of the designer, however, to portray Washington's features or not, is unknown. But 6 or 8 specimens are extant.

The New York "Excelsior" Cent bears on its obverse the arms of New York, and on the reverse an eagle displayed. On one rare type, the eagle surmounting the shield on obverse faces to left.

MOTT'S TOKEN.

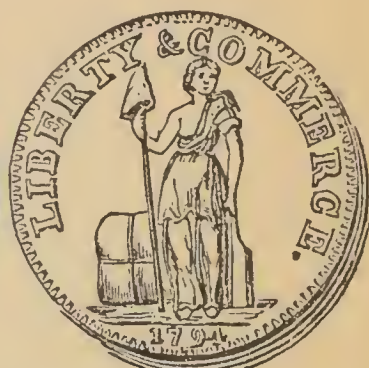
A copper token, issued in 1789 by the Messrs. Mott, Jewelers of New York, is generally conceded to have been the first tradesman's token issued



NEW YORK EXCELSIOR CENT.



TALBOT, ALLUM & LEE.



in America. It bears on the obverse an old style clock with an eagle perched upon its top, legend, "Motts, N. Y. Importers, Dealers, Manufacturers, of gold and silver wares," and on the reverse an eagle with date 1789 above; legend, "chronometers, clocks, watches, jewelry, silverware."

Another card of this class, but bearing a value on obverse, is the issue of Talbot, Allum & Lee, merchants in the India trade, of New York city. These cents were issued in 1794 and 1795. Those issued in the latter year have the obverse legend, "At the store of Talbot, Allum and Lee, New York," and edge lettered, "We promise to pay the bearer One Cent." Those issued in 1794 had the edge lettered "Payable at the store of."

CASTORLAND TOKENS.

In 1796 coins were struck at the Paris Mint for a French settlement in northern New York, at Castorland, now Carthage. These pieces are of great beauty. They are of about half dollar size, but it is not known what value they were intended to represent, as they were originally struck in silver, bronze, and brass, and, as the dies are still in existence, they have been restruck in gold, silver and bronze. The obverse has a fine female head; above "Franco-Americana Colonia;" below, "Castorland, 1796." Reverse, a figure of Ceres standing beside a tree, a cornucopia in her right hand, in her left she holds an auger, with which she has bored into the tree, from which sap is flowing into a vessel, a beaver below; legend, "Salve Magna Pares Frugum."

NEW JERSEY.

MARK NEWBY COINAGE.

During 1681 a party of emigrants from Ireland, headed by Mark Newby, settled in this Colony. They brought with them a quantity of copper halfpence and farthings, issued in Ireland a few years previous. These pieces were, owing to the scarcity of small change, made legal tender by the colonial authorities, by act of May 8th, 1682. The halfpence bore a

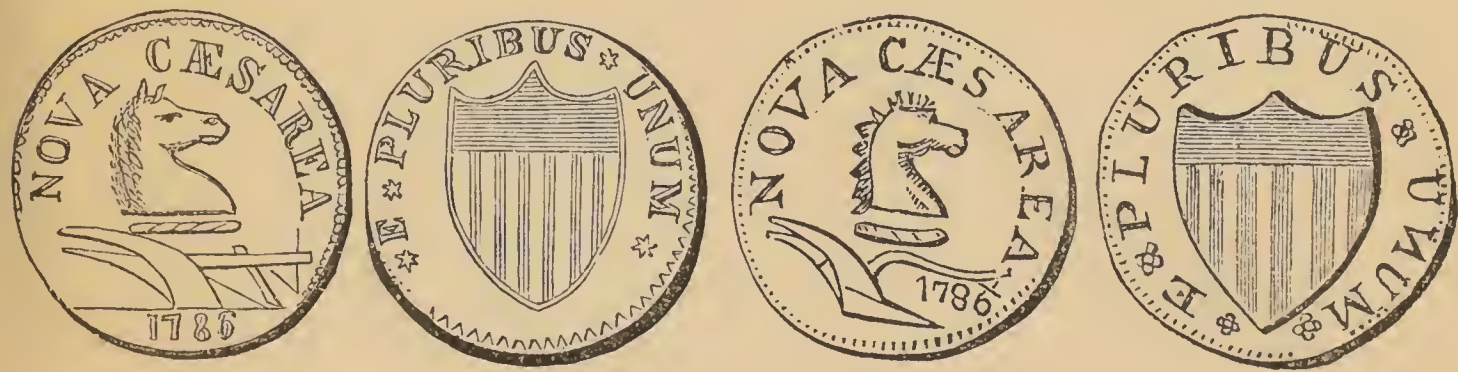


MARK NEWBY FARTHING.

representation of a crowned king playing the harp, above the harp a crown; legend, "Floreat Rex." Rev., St. Patrick preaching to a crowd of people, behind him a shield. The farthings have a similar obverse, but have on the reverse, St. Patrick driving the snakes out of Ireland, a church in distance; legend, "Quiescat Plebs."

NEW JERSEY CENTS.

No local coinage was attempted until 1786, when an act was passed authorizing the coinage of cents, which was continued during 1787 and



NEW JERSEY 1786 CENT.

1786 DATE UNDER BEAM.

1788. Many dies were cut, making a great many varieties, nearly all of the general type, but differing in style of execution. A few exceptions, however, need special mention.

One very rare type of 1786 has the date under the plow beam. But few are known, and a fine specimen would readily bring \$100. A scarce variety of 1787 has the reverse legend, "Pluribs." One type of 1788 has the horse head reversed and facing to left; another scarce variety of same date has a curious horse head called, from its resemblance to it, the "Fox head." This piece has also on the reverse a small dog or horse as a punctuation mark in legend. Upon some obverses three leaves appear under the horse's head, and some of the reverses have two sprigs under the shield. One variety has a break in the die resembling a projecting tongue, and a similar break gives a bridle to the horse on another variety.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Several attempts to start a coinage in this colony proved failures, and we have no distinctive coinage for the headquarters of the Continental Congress—the only coins attributed to this colony being the pieces known as the Bungtown coppers. These pieces, of light weight and brassy composition, with devices similar to English and Irish coins, were extensively circulated by the Tories. They bore legends, “Cornwallis Ind.,” “George Rules,” “Brutus Sextus,” etc. To this class also belong the pieces known as the North American Tokens, bearing on obverse a seated female with legend, “North American Token,” date, 1781; rev., a ship sailing; legend, “Commerce.”

MARYLAND.

LORD BALTIMORE COINAGE.

Lord Baltimore, during the early days of his Maryland colony, greatly



LORD BALTIMORE SHILLING.

felt the need of a proper currency for his people, and in 1659 had dies prepared in London for Shillings, Sixpence, Groats or Fourpence, and Pennies. The three silver pieces are similar in design, except in size, and the numerals on reverse which correspond to

the value. The copper penny differs only on the reverse, which bears a ducal coronet from which fly two pennants; it is unique, and when last sold, brought \$550.

CHALMER'S PIECES.



SHILLINGS.

SIXPENCE.

THREEPENCE.

In 1783, a goldsmith named I. Chalmers, of Annapolis, issued Shillings, Sixpence and Threepence as a speculation on his own private account. Each of these pieces differed in design, two types of the shilling being struck, from one of which only a single specimen is now known. It bears on the obverse the words “Equal to One Shi.,” surrounded by “I Chalmers, Annapolis,” and date, 783; reverse, a chain of twelve rings linked regularly, another ring interlinked with the three lower rings, the middle

one supporting a staff and cap, above which is an eye; the reverse also contains 13 stars, 11 of which are in the rings, and one on each side of staff.

The common shilling contains on obverse two hands clasped, as does also the threepence, the sixpence having a star in wreath. The reverse of the shilling contains a horizontal bar above which is a serpent, and below two doves holding a branch between them; that of the sixpence has a cross with two hands clasped on the centre, and the threepence a branch encircled with a wreath. The arrangement of the legends can be seen by a reference to our illustrations.

BALTIMORE TOWN PIECE.

Another curious little silver token made its appearance at Baltimore, in 1790. It was a private issue by Standish Barry, of the value of threepence. A curious feature is the preciseness of the date, July 4, '90, possibly struck in commemoration of some especial celebration on that anniversary of American Independence. It is a scarce little coin.



VIRGINIA.

It has never been ascertained whether the half-pence struck in 1773 for use in this Colony were authorized by act of Assembly. They appear to have been a private issue, but must have been struck in great quantities,



VIRGINIA HALF CENT.

as they can be procured very readily in all conditions. A few years ago a find of quite a quantity of uncirculated pieces in brilliant red condition was made, and specimens from over a dozen different dies can be easily secured in that condition.

GLOUCESTER TOKEN.

A curious little piece, probably intended for a pattern for a shilling, may be mentioned here. It contains on obverse a large star with legend "Richard Dawson, Anno Dom., 1714;" reverse; a house, below are the numerals XII., legend, "Gloucester Co., Virginia." Only two specimens are known, both in brass and in poor condition.

THE CAROLINAS.

As early as 1694, during the reign of William and Mary, a coin was struck for the Carolina plantations. Why the elephant was placed on the

coin is unknown. A piece struck with the same obverse die, but with the "New England" reverse, is described farther on.



CAROLINA ELEPHANT.

LOUISIANA.

France during 1721, 1722 and again in 1767, struck coins for the use of the French Colonies. Though not struck exclusively for Louisiana, they were circulated there to a considerable extent, and are generally known as "Louisiana Cents." Those issued in 1721 and 1722 have the letter L in duplicate crowned.



1722 LOUISIANA CENT.



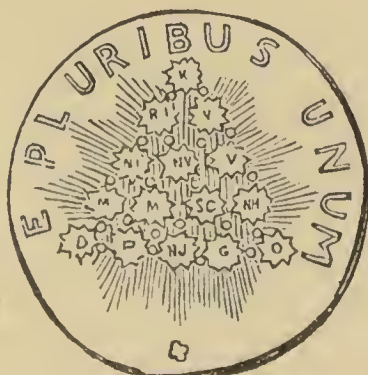
1767 LOUISIANA CENT.



Those issued in 1767 have the lilies of France in wreath, a crown at top; reverse two sceptres tied with a bow. Some are plain, others have the letters R. F. stamped on a depressed field.

KENTUCKY.

The pieces generally attributed to this State were struck in England for



KENTUCKY CENT.

America, and are called "Kentucky" coins from the fact that the initial K appears on the top of the pyramid of 15 stars, each with initial of a State, rather than because it has any particular reference to Kentucky. They are found struck on thick and thin planchets, the former being generally lettered on the edge, though a very few have the edge engrilled.

MYDDELTON TOKENS.

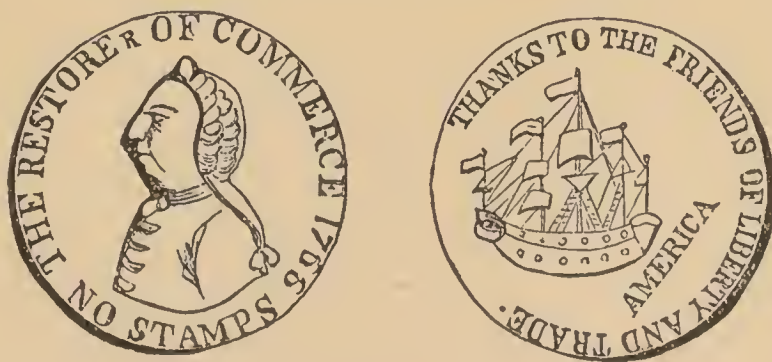
The Myddelton Tokens struck in silver and copper by Boulton and Watt, of Birmingham, England, for the British settlement in Kentucky, are scarcely equaled by any other piece issued for American circulation for beauty of design and execution. They were probably intended for a token coinage, but what value those issued in silver were intended to represent is uncertain. The obverse contains a representation of Hope beside an anchor presenting her two children to Columbia, whose right hand is extended to receive them, while her left supports the liberty pole; reverse, Britannia with head bowed, her spear inverted; a bundle of fasces, the scales of Justice and a broken sword at her feet, while before her the cap of liberty rises from the earth.

NEW ENGLAND.

A little token known as the "New England Stiver," was struck early in the seventeenth century, and is presumed to have originated in Holland to furnish small change for some of the Dutch merchants of that day in New Amsterdam. This little piece, unique, bears on obverse two lions, the upper facing the left, the lower inverted and facing the right. At the left of the lions I above V, to the right S above C, supposed to be the initials of some Dutch trader, as I. S. Van C. The reverse has the words "New England" in three lines with an inverted M below.

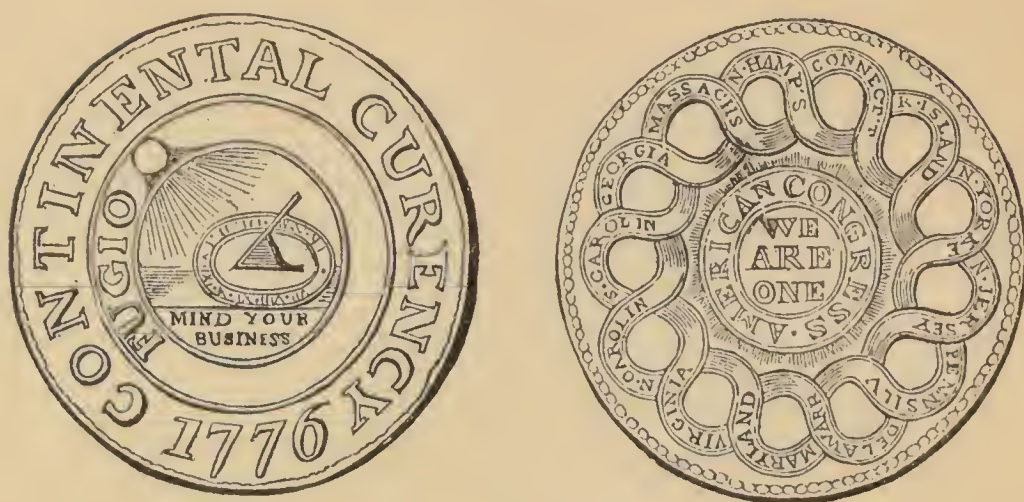
In 1694 a piece similar to the Carolina coins, previously described, was struck, with elephant on one side, and "God preserve New England," with date 1694 on the other.

PITT TOKEN.



This little token, issued in 1766, and having the head of Pitt, the friend of American liberty, is said to have been the work of Paul Revere, of Massachusetts fame, and was issued during the early excitement over the obnoxious Stamp Act that indirectly led to the Revolutionary war.

CONTINENTAL TIN CURRENCY.



CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

These curious pieces, said to have been struck by authority of the Continental Congress, were issued in tin. They were struck from several different dies, one having two R's in the word currency. There are also specimens struck in silver and brass, unique in both metals. The one known specimen in silver is worn, and appears to have done service as a dollar.

THE NOVA CONSTELLATIO.



NOVA CONSTELLATIO, 1783.

NOVA CONSTELATIO, 1785.

These pieces were coined in England for circulation in America, by order, it is said, of Gov. Morris of New York. They were issued in 1783, 1785, and 1786; of the latter year however only two specimens are known. Those issued in 1783 have the letters on reverse in large Roman capitals: U. S.; while those issued in 1785 have the letters in a script monogram. One die used in common with one reverse of 1783, and another of 1785, has the legend spelled Nova Constelatio, only one L. This variety has the long rays of the gloria cuneiform, as in our illustration.

U. S. A. BAR CENT.

This coin was struck in England and first circulated in New York in 1785. The obverse is similar to the old Continental buttons, and the re-



U. S. A. BAR CENT.

verse has thirteen bars for the thirteen original colonies. Its light weight is supposed to have brought it into disfavor, and caused its limited circulation as a coin.

THE FUGIOS OR FRANKLIN CENTS.



FUGIO CENT.

These were the earliest coins positively issued by authority of the United States. The designs are said to have been suggested by Ben Franklin, and hence the name of "Franklin" cents. They were issued by direct authority of the American Congress, even to the full design, and can be strictly called the first U. S. Cents. Though a number of dies were prepared, and the coinage was very plentiful, they are very similar in design. On some the reverse legend reads "United States," on others, "States United."

GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO.

This curious token bears on obverse a head with legend, "Georgius Triumpho;" rev., goddess of Liberty behind a framework of 13 bars, legend, "Voce Popoli," date 1783. It has created much discussion, the triumphant George being generally considered to have been intended for George Washington, though the die-cutter evidently used an old hub previously used for a coin of George III. Possibly the piece may have been made ambiguous purposely, to give it a wider circulation.

SHIPS, COLONIES AND COMMERCE.

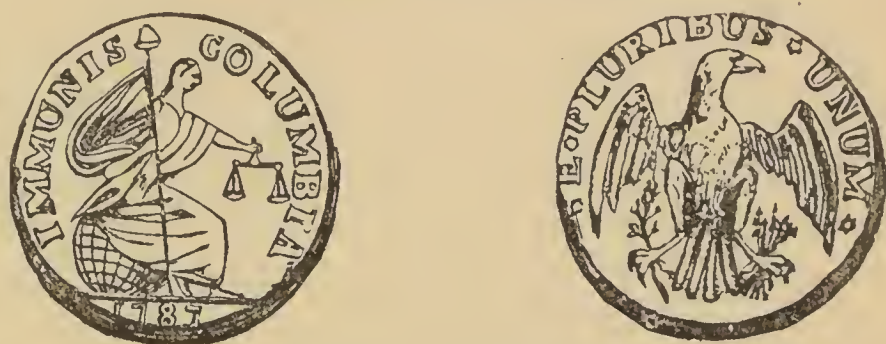
These little English tokens were intended for circulation in Canada,

though those bearing the U. S. flag on ship were possibly intended for circulation in the United States, and for that reason are classed with the American Colonials.

IMMUNE COLUMBIA.

The obverses of the pieces bearing this reverse are from two dies, both very similar to the obverse of the Nova Constellatio coinage. The reverse has the Goddess of Liberty seated facing right, with scales of Justice in her right hand and liberty cap in her left; legend, "Immune Columbia," date 1785. This reverse is very similar to the Immunis design next described. The Vermon Auctori and *Ceorcius III.*, Rex. obverses are found muled with the Immune reverse.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.



IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

The pieces bearing this legend bear dates 1786 and 1787. The die with the former date belonged to the Confederatio series next described, and is found muled with the Confederatio and reverse of the New Jersey Cent dies. Those dated 1787 are more plentiful, though scarce, and all appear to have originated in the effort to secure a copper coinage for the whole country.

THE CONFEDERATIOS.

These curious pieces, of which there are two obverse dies, are combined with a number of reverses, which are in turn muled together. They were all probably patterns, made in the effort to get a good design for a national coinage, though some were possibly designed for a coinage for New York, and others are supposed to be early patterns for the New Jersey coinage.

The two dies of the Confederatios are similar, the first having 13 large stars in a gloria, legend "Confederatio," date 1785; the other, 13 small stars and a larger gloria. These two obverses are combined with the "Inimica Tyrannis Americana," with design of an Indian with bow and arrow standing beside an altar with his foot on a crown, the "Inimica Tyrannis America," similarly designed, 1785 Libertas et Justitia, 1786 Im-

munis Columbia, two different dies with displayed eagles and "E Pluribus Unum," a New Jersey Cent reverse and the head of George Washington facing right with legend "Geo. Washington." These latter two are muled together to make another piece, the unique New Jersey Washington Cent, which sold at the Crosby sale for \$620. The Washington die is also muled with one of the eagle reverses, and the same eagle reverse and the 1786 Immunis Columbia with the New Jersey reverse.

WASHINGTON COINS.

The earliest of the Washington coins is the "Unity States Cent" of 1783. These pieces were cast in brass, which accounts for the weakness



UNITY CENT.

of some impressions. The same obverse was used with another reverse having a figure of a female seated on a rock, holding liberty staff and cap; legend "United States." This same reverse was used with a different obverse, having a much smaller bust in uniform, laurated, facing left, hair in a queue, same legend, "Washington and Independence." This head closely resembled the Double-head cent, which we next describe.

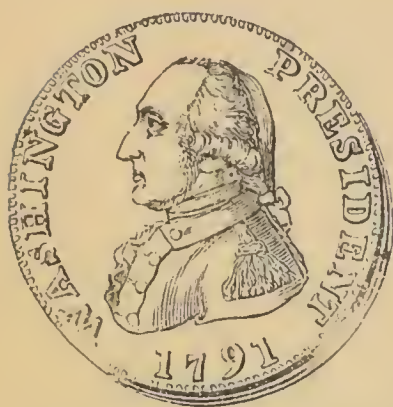
The double-head cent bears portraits of Washington, both sides, and is best explained by the illustration. There is a very rare coin of which but



DOUBLE-HEAD CENT.

two specimens are known, having on obverse a very ugly head facing to right: legend, "Washington the Great, D. G." Rev., a chain with thirteen links, the name of a state within each; inside this chain are the figures 84, probably part of the date 1784, but both specimens are so badly worn, that the actual date cannot be determined from either.

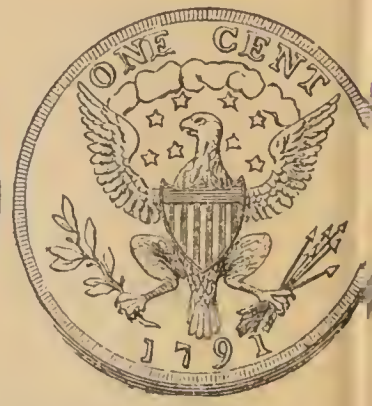
The "large" and "small" eagle 1791 Washington cents are next illustrated, and the reader will note the fact that the date appears on the ob-



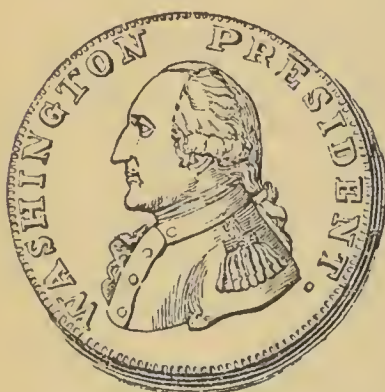
1791 LARGE EAGLE CENT.



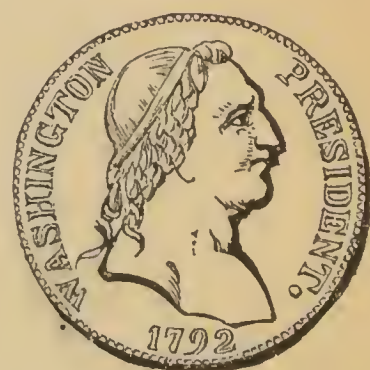
1791 SMALL EAGLE CENT.



verse of one, and on the reverse of the other. The obverse of the *large eagle* variety is also combined with a reverse, having a ship sailing with legend: "Liverpool Halfpenny." This piece bears no date on reverse, and but four specimens are known. It must not be confounded with the commoner piece, which we next illustrate, and which has the obverse of the *small eagle* variety, and bears the date 1793 on reverse, and legend, "Halfpenny."



1793 HALFPENNY.

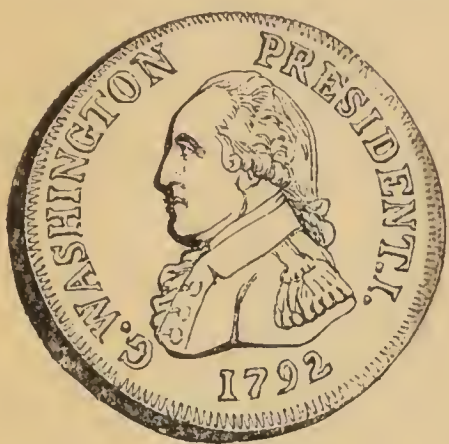


1792 NAKED BUST CENT.

The 1792 cent, known as the "Naked Bust," or "Roman Head" variety, has for its obverse a classical bust of Washington. The reverse has a small eagle with upraised wings, similar to the 1791 cent. Legend, "Cent." This variety is very rare, and generally brings from \$125 to \$150.

Of the 1792 coinage closely resembling the 1791 issues, there are several varieties. The commonest, though rare, is the one we illustrate. It was struck both in silver and copper, the former being called Washington Half Dollars, and the latter, Cents. The same obverse was used with another reverse, having a large eagle displayed with wings not raised, and without stars above it. Only one specimen is known from it, and that is in silver, with a large chisel cut across the face of the impression; the die having evidently been condemned by the maker, Peter Getz, of Lancaster, Pa., who engraved the obverse and two reverse dies mentioned. A rare issue of this date has the obverse legend without the I. emblematic of the

presidential succession at the end; otherwise it is similar to the other obverse. The reverse is without legend, and has an eagle with wings slightly uplifted, having a scroll with: "E Pluribus Unum." Instead of a constellation of stars, there is a single star above the eagle's head, and above this twelve stars formed in an arch from wing to wing. Impressions from this pair of dies are very rare, and are found in copper, silver and gold; the



1792 CENT.

specimen in the latter metal being unique. They were probably struck in various metals, with a view to determine to which the dies would be best adapted.

These last two dies are found muled with the two dies of a medalet, and it would perhaps be well to describe them. The obverse of this medalet has a bust of Washington in uniform, facing left, hair in a queue. Legend: "Geo. Washington, Born Virginia Feb. 11, 1732." This obverse is found in a single copper specimen muled with the 1792 cent reverse. The reverse of the medalet has the inscription in ten lines, "General of the American Armies 1775, Resigned 1783, President of the United States 1789." It is found with the obverse of the 1792 cent in copper. Specimens of the medalet itself are found in copper and silver—the latter rare.

The "Grate Cent" comes next, bearing on obverse a bust of Washington in uniform, facing right. Legend, "G. Washington. The firm friend to peace and humanity." Reverse, an open fire-place with a grate. Legend, "Payable by Clark and Harris. 13 Wormwood St., Bishopsgate." Below, "London, 1795." An English token similar to the tradesmen's half-pence of that period.

The "Liberty and Security" pieces come next in order. The large size is a thick piece weighing 300 grains. It has, on obverse, a bust of Washington in uniform facing left. Legend, "George Washington." The reverse has a shield surmounted by an eagle. Legend, "Liberty and Security." Edge lettered, "An Asylum for the Oppress'd of all Nations." A very rare coin of same size, and similar to this piece, of which only two specimens are known, has the bust on obverse facing to right, and the

date 1795 below shield on reverse. The small size "Liberty and Security" is struck on a thin planchet, and weighs only 139 grains. It has the bust on obverse facing to right, and the date 1795 below shield on reverse; otherwise the designs are very similar to the large piece, but the edge is unlettered.

The "North Wales" token has on the obverse a bust of Washington in uniform facing left. Legend: "*Georgivs* Washington." Reverse, a harp crowned, "North Wales" above. They are generally of brass or a brassy composition.

The "Success to U. S." pieces are said to have been issued during the



SUCCESS TO U. S.

second campaign for the Presidency. They are generally of brass, and are of two sizes; the larger similar to our illustration, the smaller of size 12.

39

TABLE OF PRICES

OF

UNITED STATES AND COLONIAL COINS.

The following is an approximate estimate of the usual selling rates of the coins mentioned. Prices are for coins in good to fine condition; poor or pierced coins will bring much less, while very fine, uncirculated or proof specimens will bring higher rates. All except the rarest are generally in stock and for sale by

CHAS. STEIGERWALT,
 ' 130 E. KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.
Numismatist and Publisher of Steigerwalt's Coin Journal, a Bi-monthly devoted to Numismatics.

U. S. GOLD.

EAGLES.

Date.	Value.	Remarks.
1795.	\$15.00 to \$20.00.	
1796.	15.00 20.00.	
1797.	13.00 15.00.	Large eagle.
1797.	35.00 50.00.	Small eagle.
1798.	25.00 30.00.	4 stars facing.
1798.	25.00 30.00.	6 stars facing.
1799.	12.00 13.00.	
1800.	13.00 15.00.	
1801.	13.00 15.00.	
1803.	13.00 15.00.	
1804.	20.00 25.00.	
1838.	11.50 12.50.	

HALF EAGLES.

Date.	Value.	Remarks.
1795.	\$10.00 to \$12.50.	Small eagle.
1795.	25.00 35.00.	Large eagle.
1796.	10.00 12.50.	
1797.	25.00 35.00.	
1798.	10.00 12.50.	Large eagle.
1798.	(But 4 known).	Small eagle.
1799.	6.00 7.00.	
1800.	6.00 7.00.	
1802 to '14.	6.00 7.00.	
1815.	250.00 300.00.	

Date.	Value.	Remarks.
1818.	7.50 10.00.	
1819.	15.00 20.00.	
1820.	10.00 12.50.	
1821.	15.00 20.00.	
1822.	(But 2 known).	
1823.	10.00 12.50.	
1824.	40.00 50.00.	
1825.	10.00 12.50.	
1826.	12.50 15.00.	
1827.	15.00 20.00.	
1828.	40.00 50.00.	
1829.	20.00 25.00.	
1830.	15.00 20.00.	
1831.	15.00 20.00.	
1832.	12.50 15.00.	
1833.	12.50 15.00.	
1834.	10.00 12.50.	Old type.

QUARTER EAGLES.

Date.	Value.	Remarks.
1796.	\$25.00 to \$35.00.	With stars.
1796.	50.00 75.00.	Without stars.
1797.	40.00 50.00.	
1798.	10.00 12.50.	
1802.	5.00 7.50.	
1804.	5.00 7.50.	
1805.	7.50 10.00.	
1806.	15.00 20.00.	
1807.	5.00 7.50.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1808.	5.00	7.50.	
1821.	12.50	15.00.	
1824.	10.00	12.50.	
1825.	7.50	10.00.	
1826.	15.00	20.00.	
1827.	7.50	10.00.	
1829 to '33.	7.50	10.00.	

U. S. SILVER.

DOLLARS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1794.	\$50.00 to \$75.00.		
1795.	2.00	3.00.	
1796.	2.50	3.50.	
1797.	2.50	3.50.	
1798.	1.50	2.00.	Large eagle.
1798.	6.00	8.50.	Small eagle.
1799.	1.50	2.00.	6 stars facing.
1799.	2.50	3.50.	5 stars facing.
1800.	1.75	2.25.	
1801.	2.50	3.50.	
1802.	2.00	2.50.	
1803.	2.00	2.50.	
1804.	750.00	1000.00.	
1836.	7.50	10.00.	
1838.	50.00	60.00.	
1839.	40.00	50.00.	
1840 to '50	1.50	2.00.	Choice pieces.
1851.	40.00	50.00.	
1852.	40.00	50.00.	
1853.	1.50	2.00.	
1854.	7.50	10.00.	
1855.	5.00	7.50.	
1856.	2.50	3.50.	
1857.	2.50	3.50.	
1858.	35.00	40.00.	
1859 to '73.	1.75	2.50.	Proofs.
1873 to '83.	1.50	2.00.	Trade Dollars.

HALF DOLLARS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1794.	\$5.00 to \$7.50.		
1795.	1.00	1.50.	
1796.	50.00	75.00.	
1797.	50.00	75.00.	
1801.	3.00	5.00.	
1802.	5.00	7.50.	
1803 to '14.	1.00	2.00.	Uncirculated.
1815.	5.00	7.50.	
1817 to '50.	75	1.00.	Uncirculated.
1836.	2.00	3.50.	Reeded edge.
1851.	1.00	1.50.	
1852.	3.00	5.00.	
1853 to '83.	75	1.00.	Uncirculated.

QUARTERS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1796.	\$5.00 to 7.50.		
1804.	3.00	5.00.	
1805 to '07.	50	75.	
1815 to '22.	35	75.	
1823.	75.00	100.00.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1824 to '25.	35	75.	
1827.	150.00	200.00.	
1828 to '83.	50	1.00.	Uncirculated.

TWENTY CENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1875.	35 to	50.	Uncirculated.
1876.	50	75.	Uncirculated.
1877.	3.00	3.50.	Proof.
1878.	3.00	3.50.	Proof.

DIMES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1796.	\$3.00 to \$5.00.		
1797.	5.00	7.50.	13 and 16 stars.
1798.	4.00	6.00.	
1800.	5.00	7.50.	
1801.	4.00	6.00.	
1802.	5.00	7.50.	
1803.	3.00	5.00.	
1804.	10.00	15.00.	
1805.	50	75.	
1807.	75	1.00.	
1809.	1.00	1.50.	
1811.	1.00	1.50.	
1814, '20, '21.	25	50.	
1822.	1.50	2.00.	
1823 to '45.	25	50.	Very fine.
1846.	1.00	1.50.	
1847 to '83.	25	50.	Uncirculated.

HALF DIMES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1794.	\$5.00 to \$7.50.		
1795.	1.00	1.50.	
1796.	5.00	7.50.	
1797.	3.00	5.00.	
1800.	1.00	1.50.	
1801.	3.00	5.00.	
1802.	75.00	150.00.	
1803.	3.00	5.00.	
1805.	7.50	10.00.	
1829 to '45.	25	50.	Uncirculated.
1846.	2.50	4.00.	
1847 to '73.	25	50.	Uncirculated.

THREE CENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1851 to '54.	25 to	50.	Uncirculated.
1855.	25	50.	
1856 to '62.	25	50.	Uncirculated.
1863.	1.00	1.25.	Proof.
1864.	2.00	2.50.	"
1865.	1.25	1.50.	"
1866 to '69.	1.00	1.25.	"
1870 to '72.	75	1.00.	"
1873.	1.50	1.75.	"

U. S. NICKLE AND BRONZE.

FIVE CENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
1866 to '76.	15 to	25.	Uncirculated.
1877.	1.50	2.00.	Proof.
1878.	50	75.	"
1879 to '84.	10	15.	Uncirculated.

THREE CENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1865 to '76.	15 to 25.	Uncirculated.
1877.	1.50 2.00.	Proof.
1878.	50 75.	"
1879 to '84.	10 15.	Uncirculated.

TWO CENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1864 to '71.	15 35.	Uncirculated.
1872.	50 75.	"
1873.	1.50 2.00.	Proof.

CENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1856.	\$3.00 \$4.00.	Flying eagle.
1857 to '83.	10 15.	Uncirculated.

U. S. COPPER.

CENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1793.	\$3.50 to \$5.00.	Wreath.
1793.	4.00 6.00.	Chain.
1793.	6.00 8.50.	Chain Ameri.
1793.	6.00 8.50.	Liberty Cap.
1794.	50 1.50.	
1795.	1.00 2.50.	Thick and Thin.
1795.	25.00 50.00.	Jefferson Head.
1796.	1.50 3.50.	Liberty Cap.
1796.	1.50 3.50.	Fillet Head.
1797.	50 1.00.	
1798.	35 75.	
1799.	15.00 35.00.	
1800.	50 1.00.	
1801.	50 1.00.	
1802.	35 75.	
1803.	25 50.	
1804.	7.50 10.00.	
1805.	1.00 1.50.	
1806.	1.00 1.50.	
1807.	35 75.	
1808.	50 1.00.	
1809.	2.00 3.00.	
1810.	35 75.	
1811.	1.50 2.50.	
1812.	35 75.	
1813.	50 1.00.	
1814.	35 75.	
1816 to '20.	25 75.	Fine to uncir'd.
1821.	35 75.	
1822.	25 75.	Very fine.
1823.	50 1.50.	
1824.	25 75.	Fine.
1825 to '56.	25 75.	Very fine.
1857.	50 1.00.	Very fine.

HALF CENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1793.	\$3.00 to \$5.00.	
1794.	1.00 1.50.	
1795.	1.00 1.50.	Thick and thin.
1796.	25.00 35.00.	
1797.	1.00 1.50.	

Date. *Value.* *Remarks.*

1800.	50	1.00.
1802.	1.50	2.50.
1803 to '09.	25	75. Very fine.
1810.	50	1.00.
1811.	1.00	1.50.
1825 to '29.	15	25. Very fine.
1831.	12.50	15.00. Proof.
1832 to '35.	15	25. Very fine.
1836.	12.50	15.00. Proof.
1840 to '48.	12.50	15.00. "
1849.	12.50	15.00. Small date.
1849.	25	50. Large date.
1850.	25	50. Fine.
1851.	15	25. "
1852.	12.50	15.00. Proof.
1853 to '57.	25	50. Very fine.

AMERICAN COLONIALS.

SILVER.

—	New England Shilling,	\$35.00	\$50.00
—	New England Sixpence,	35.00	50.00
1652.	Oak Tree Shilling,	6.00	7.50
1652.	Oak Tree Sixpence,	4.00	6.00
1652.	Oak Tree Threepence,	4.00	6.00
1662.	Oak Tree Twopence,	4.00	6.00
1652.	Pine Tree Shilling,	4.00	6.00
1652.	Pine Tree Sixpence,	4.00	6.00
1652.	Pine Tree Threepence,	4.00	6.00
(1657.)	Lord Baltimore Shilling,	35.00	50.00
(1657.)	Lord Baltimore Sixpence,	35.00	50.00
(1657.)	Lord Baltimore Groat,	35.00	50.00
1783.	Annapolis Shilling,	5.00	7.50
1783.	Annapolis Sixpence,	7.50	10.00
1783.	Annapolis Threepence,	7.50	10.00
1790.	Baltimore Town piece,	12.50	15.00
1796.	Castorland Token,	2.00	2.50
1796.	Myddleton Token,	25.00	35.00

COPPER.

1785.	Vermonts,	\$1.50	\$2.50
1786.	Vermontensium,	1.50	2.50
1787-'88.	Vernon Auctori,	50	75
1786.	Auctori Vernon,	75	1.00
1785.	Vermont Immune,	10.00	12.50
1787-'88.	Massachusetts Cent,	50	75
1787-'88.	Massachusetts Half-cent,	1.50	2.00
1785-'88.	Connecticut Cent,	25	50
1787.	Auctori Plebis,	2.00	3.00
(1700.)	New Yorke Token,	25.00	35.00
1787.	Nova Eborac,	1.00	1.50
1787.	Geo. Clinton,	100.00	150.00
1786.	Non Vi Virtute Vici,	50.00	75.00
1787.	New York Excelsior,	15.00	20.00
1789.	Mott's Token,	75	1.00
1794-'95.	Talbot, Allum and Lee,	75	1.00
1796.	Castorland Token,	1.50	2.00
1786 to '88.	New Jersey Cent,	25	50
1788.	N. J. Cent. Head to left,	2.00	2.50
1773.	Virginia Half Cent,	35	50
1694.	North Carolina Elephant Cent,	75.00	100.00
—	Kentucky, thick,	2.00	2.50

— Kentucky, thin,	\$1.50	\$2.00	Sommer Island pieces,	\$75.00	\$100.00
1721-'22. Louisiana Cent,	75	1.00	New Jersey (date under beam),	75.00	100.00
1767. Louisiana Cent,	1.00	1.25			
1722-'23. Rosa Americana Two-					
pence,	1.50	2.00			
1722-'23. Rosa Americana Penny,	1.00	1.25			
1722-'23. Rosa Americana Farth-					
ing,	1.00	1.50			
1766. Pitt Token,	1.50	2.00			
1776. Continental Pewter Currency,	3.50	5.00			
1781. North American Token,	25	50			
— U. S. A. Bar Cent,	3.50	5.00			
1783. Nova Constellatio,	50	75			
1785. Nova Constellatio,	50	75			
1787. Franklin or Fugio Cent,	50	75			
1783. Georgius Triumpho,	75	1.00			
Mark Newby Half-penny,	1.00	1.50			
Mark Newby Farthing,	1.00	1.50			
1787. Immunis Columbia,	8.00	10.00			

WASHINGTON COINS.

1783. Unity States,	35	50
1783. United States,	50	75
1783. Double-head Cent.	50	75
1791. Small eagle,	3.50	5.00
1791. Large eagle,	2.50	4.00
1792. Cent,	15.00	25.00
1792. "Naked Bust" Cent,	125.00	150.00
1793. Half-penny,	2.00	2.50
1795. Liberty and Security.	1.25	1.50
— Same. Large size,	1.50	2.00
1795. Grate Cent,	2.00	3.00
— North Wales Token,	1.50	2.00
— Success to U. S.,	50	75

American Numismatic Society



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